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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 20

## Hotel Workers Reject Proposals of Employers By Overwhelming Vote

The overwhelming rejection of the hotel owners' "best offers" early this week, opened the way for intensification of hotel strike activities.

Immediately following the rejection by a vote of 2202 to 124—the city voting machines being used to poll the sentiment of the members—the Joint Strike Committee met to discuss ways of extending strike activities. The opinion of strike leaders was that added activities to make the hotel owners feel the pinch of the strike would be needed.

In announcing the rejection of the hotel owners' best offers Walter Cowan and Hugo Ernst, president and secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Unions, issued a statement analyzing certain of the proposals made by the employers, as follows:

"1. The hotel owners offer a "fake" preferential hiring system through which they can replace union workers with non-union labor. Real preferential hiring, as observed in other industries, protects employers and employees by making it possible for employers to hire outside the union when help cannot be chosen from the list mutually agreed upon, and provides that all employees so hired must join the union within a certain time. The hotel operators reject the part of the clause which protects the employees.

### Unsatisfactory Wage Offer

"2. Wages offered by the hotel operators are the lowest paid in the culinary industry. They are lower than those paid in third-rate restaurants and in some cases lower than those paid in the hotels before the strike. Minimum wages of \$1.50 and \$2.50 a day, are not living wages. No wage scale was submitted for clerks and office employees.

"3. The legal rights of collective bargaining and union recognition are denied to clerks and office employees. Furthermore, no provision is made for their return to work. San Francisco hotel owners stick to this stand despite the fact that clerks and office employees have been recognized in two Pacific Coast cities.

"4. The proposal closes the door to a forty-hour week for the next three years. Other industries have been willing to leave this matter open to negotiation or arbitration. Eight hours' work in a thirteen-hour stretch is not acceptable.

### Union Protects Its Members

"5. Employers are left free to discriminate against union members in the clause which says that employees 'shall return to work as their respective positions are available.' Positions filled by strike breakers during the strike may never be available to union men."

The vote on the proposals was taken by the unions because hotel operators charged that the negotiating committee was not representing the true sentiments of the strikers in holding out for preferential hiring, a forty-hour week, and union recognition for clerks and office employees. Negotiations had reached an impasse because hotel owners claimed that the negotiating committee was blocking a settlement.

Regardless of the fact that the negotiating com-

mittee kept its word to make no recommendations, the hotel operators hinted the following day that the strike leaders had influenced the vote.

No meetings will be held with the operators until they indicate a more reasonable attitude, the Joint Strike Committee has announced.

The committee said that past meetings had resulted in nothing but impossible proposals and that the operators could notify unions when they wished to resume negotiations on a more reasonable basis.

Meanwhile the strike committee set up a more extensive relief organization and prepared to take care of all strikers indefinitely.

### GLASS BLOWERS ORGANIZE PLANT

William Gable, western representative of the old-established Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, announces completion of a 100 per cent unionizing of the Hazel-Atlas plant in Oakland on a strictly union shop basis and with the check-off system included in the agreement. All departments of the concern—the craft journeymen, warehousemen, shippers and others—come under the new set-up, and the total is understood to include about 600 workers who will come under the banner of the American Federation of Labor through local affiliation with their international organization.

## State Pensions for Aged Liberalized by New Act

Governor Merriam has announced his intention to sign the measure recently passed by the Legislature liberalizing the conditions of assistance to aged citizens of California.

Under the new act pension aid will not be barred to persons who have an outside income of as high as \$15 per month. Stricken from the old law are the provisions that aid payments should constitute a lien upon the property of the recipient. The age limit is maintained at sixty-five years, while the applicant must have lived in California at least fifteen years to qualify for the maximum payment.

Combined federal and state aid is limited to \$40 per month, and maximum property that individuals receiving the pensions may possess is fixed at \$3000 real property, assessed valuation, or \$500 of personal property.

Local law enforcement agencies are given the responsibility of enforcing the provisions that require children or relatives to support their indigent parents. Another provision of the bill provides that applications for pension payments must be checked by the administrative officers within ninety days after they are filed.

## Aid Workers on Strike

**S**UBSTANTIAL aid can be given the cause of the militant striking culinary workers through attendance at the benefit baseball game to be held at the Seals Stadium next Monday night. Unions can purchase tickets in blocks, for re-sale, by applying to strike headquarters, 1623½ Market street. Individual purchases may also be made at that address or from those doing picket duty in front of the various strike-bound hotels.

## Labor Leaders Demand Changes in Proposed Wage-and-Hour Bill

The joint labor committee of House and Senate has gone straight to headquarters in its latest hearings on the Black-Connelly wage and hour bill. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., appeared before the committee in its recent hearings. Any surprise which the senators and congressmen may have felt was due, not to the fact that Green and Lewis differed on a few points, but to the fact that they agreed almost perfectly on so many says a writer for the International Labor News Service.

### Support for General Purposes of Bill

President Green declared that the A. F. of L. is squarely behind the general purposes of the bill, and for the bill itself, with certain amendments. He divided the subject matter of the bill into five groups: Industrial spying, strike-breaking, child labor, maximum hours and minimum wages.

To the features of the bill dealing with the first four of these topics, Green gave practically unqualified support. He described spying and strike-breaking as "shocking to enlightened employers, employees and to the community at large."

On child labor, Mr. Green remarked that the A. F. of L. has taken the lead in advocating the abolition of this evil for a generation. He approved the bill's provisions on this matter; but considered it a "very partial remedy." The Federation favored it, but he declared: "We shall not pause in our efforts to push to a successful conclusion the fight for the final ratification by the states of the constitutional amendment submitted to them by Congress in 1924."

### Consideration of Present Conditions

So, too, the A. F. of L. official gave his indorsement to the setting of maximum hours as necessary in the present situation and as a help to the re-absorption of unemployed workers in industry. But he adds: "It (the bill) should provide for the withdrawal of governmental regulation as collective bargaining expands to cover effectively the regulated field and produces the results desired."

In other words, he looks on the maximum hours part of the bill as a temporary affair. He suggests that the limitation begin at a forty-hour week, with power given the Labor Standards Board to reduce them to thirty per week if possible.

### General Wage Fixing Opposed

His support of the minimum wage provisions is equally sincere; but still more strongly qualified by the hope that the necessity for such governmental action will be temporary. He warns that "general minimum wage standards by a government fiat for men in private industry would be strenuously opposed by the American Federation of Labor, as contrary to our conceptions of democracy."

President Green presented several amendments to the bill as it stands. These are designed to strengthen the administrative provisions, promote collective bargaining, and safeguard the wage and hour provisions from being accepted as a substitute for the demands of organized labor.

John L. Lewis, speaking for the United Mine Workers and the C. I. O., pledged "general sup-



port to the principle of a minimum wage and maximum work-week as contained in the legislation which your committee now has under consideration." He gave the basic reasons for this support as follows:

First, the bill will increase mass purchasing power; second, it will make way for the employment of hundreds of thousands now idle; third, it will bring more leisure and economic well being, and "will mean at least a glimmer of sunlight to millions of submerged American workers who now live in economic darkness and despair;" and, fourth, it will really promote the organization of labor. Lewis used other words, but that is what they meant.

#### Urges Thirty-Hour Week

"My recommendation as to rates of pay is a minimum of forty cents an hour. As to hours of work, the standard, in my opinion, should be five days of seven hours each or thirty-five hours per week, with authority to the board to expand to a forty-hour maximum, or reduce to a thirty-hour minimum."

"Personally," he said, "I am a firm believer in the practicability, under proper industrial policy and control, of a thirty-hour work week." And he went on to tell of the United Mine Workers, who have reduced hours from forty-eight to thirty-five a week.

Lewis declared himself "firmly opposed to wage differentials based on geography." He departed from his prepared statement to commend Secretary Perkins' stand on this matter, and to say that he agreed with it completely. It is the standard of living, not the cost of living, which is lower in the South than in the North, Lewis declared.

#### Two Labor Officials Substantially Agree

Green brought in amendments. Lewis recommended that section five be cut out of the bill. He considered that this section sets a second minimum, which may be lower than the forty cents an hour set in the first place. Also, he does not like to have the proposed Labor Standards Board empowered to find any wage fair that the law did not specifically describe as such. He stuck to his guns under sharp questioning; which brought out that he feared the finding of the board that a certain wage was "fair and reasonable" would be

seized upon by industrial magnates to mislead public opinion and halt the progress of organized labor toward higher wages.

The I. L. N. S. correspondent states it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to find any important difference between Green and Lewis on this point, differently as the two men expressed themselves. Both objected to any general wage fixing by the board and both looked to organized labor for labor's main improvement.

#### Hostility of Manufacturers' Association

A United Press poll of the Senate is said to reveal "a substantial majority" in favor of enactment at the present session of wage and hours legislation, also that the proposed bill faces sharp revision. It is stated, however, that the Senate orders for an investigation of unemployment and relief threatened to hinder the wage and hours bill.

Representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers have attacked the bill, but these industrial representatives were advised by Senator Black not to oppose wage-hour legislation in toto, while Representative Ramspeck of Georgia demanded:

"When is the National Manufacturers' Association going to help us try to solve these problems, if ever, instead of always coming to Congress in opposition to legislation? You have never had a constructive suggestion as to how these problems could be solved."

#### Hosiery Workers' Union Sued for Three Million Dollars Damages

The Apex Hosiery Company has filed suit in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia for \$3,000,000 damages against the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Local 706, and four officers of the union.

The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act, which broke the Danbury Hatters; but the Apex is taking advantage of the Clayton act, which allows triple damages for anti-trust violations; so instead of the million dollars scheduled, \$3,000,000 is demanded in the suit. In the schedule of damages said to be actually suffered, that is \$1,000,000, half, or \$500,000, is claimed for "loss of good will" due to the strike, \$300,000 for fixed charges during the shutdown and only \$150,000—15 per cent of the direct claim—for actual damages.

The Apex suit is a long-distance copy of the famous—or rather infamous—Danbury Hatters' case in which the federal courts turned the Sherman act, created to thwart monopoly, against labor unions and the efforts of union men to get a better wage.

Dietrich Lowe, the hat manufacturer who carried on this suit, admitted that his working force was composed largely of boys who received the lowest kind of wages.

## "Vigilante" Wave in Eastern Steel Strike

Widespread disorder has characterized the drive in the East for unionization in the steel industry, during the past week, and the union workers have been compelled to cope with guns, tear gas, clubs, and other weapons of actual warfare in the hands of "vigilante" bands and deputies.

At Monroe, Michigan, a police convoy blasted the way through a picket line with a tear gas barrage for 400 non-striking employees of the Newton Steel Company. It is stated that the chief of police issued the order for use of the gas bombs after a conference with a union organizer. The latter said he would see if he could get the picket line to open a path, and the bombs were thrown while the organizer was about to do this.

Deputies and residents opposing the strike chased some of the pickets for a mile, and some of those who were chased down were beaten. Nine automobiles belonging to the pickets were pushed into a river and 300 men and women were affected by tear gas.

The above was only one of many stirring events throughout the strike area in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

John L. Lewis has called a strike of the workers in seventeen mines, with nearly 10,000 employees, which supply coal to the steel companies. The move is intended to reinforce the cause of the steel strikers.

In Canton, Ohio, the central labor body, reported as "ninety-nine per cent A. F. of L.," was in conference with the C. I. O. committee to complete plans for a general strike if picket lines in that city are attacked by the "Citizens' Law and Order League."

#### President Roosevelt's Statement

Press dispatches state that in a statement at the White House, President Roosevelt expressed the belief that the Republic Steel Corporation should be willing to put a verbal collective bargaining contract into writing. Common sense, the President said, indicated that if a man were willing to make such an agreement verbally he should go further and put his name to it.

The Republic Steel Corporation has filed suit in a federal court to compel the Postoffice Department to deliver packages containing foodstuffs to those in certain of its strike-besieged plants. It has been stated that it was against the established practice of the department, over a period of many years, to deliver mail in troubled areas.

#### Labor Board Orders Election Among Unlicensed Seamen of I. M. M.

The National Labor Relations Board last Saturday ordered employee elections among unlicensed personnel of the deck, engine and stewards' departments of the International Mercantile Marine and its affiliated Luckenbach and Black Diamond companies.

Press dispatches state the elections will determine whether the unlicensed personnel desires to be represented in collective bargaining by the national Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, or by the International Seamen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Time, place and procedure for the elections, which will be conducted separately, will be determined by a director of the Labor Relations Board.

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## New Japanese Move to Modify U. S. Law on Oriental Immigration

In a recent statement by the California Joint Immigration Committee needed enlightenment is given the general public concerning the latest moves on the part of certain Japanese government officials, and others, toward bringing about repeal of provisions of the United States immigration laws which ban entry to members of such races as are ineligible to citizenship. Officials of the California State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with those of Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, and other prominent citizens of the State, were instrumental a number of years ago in forming the above-mentioned committee, and yet remain upon its governing body, of which latter V. S. McClatchy is the executive secretary. The statement of this committee declares:

### Mission of a Japanese Journalist

"Ken Sato, a prominent journalist of Japan, is now diligently fulfilling throughout the United States a mission which he states (interview in Honolulu "Advertiser," March 10) is to explain to 'American editors, congressmen and the President' Japan's desire that the law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship be repealed if friendly relations between the two nations are to be maintained. A number of interesting details in connection therewith have developed.

"On March 23, a week before Sato's initial appearance in Los Angeles, Japan's foreign minister, Naotake Sato, notified the Diet (and incidentally the world), that Japan was about to open negotiations for repeal of the exclusion law, as he had information that American opinion was growing in favor of settlement and that Congress had the matter under consideration. That information was received apparently from Seijiro Yoshizawa, counsellor to the Japanese embassy at Washington, who was called back to Tokyo to act there as spokesman for the foreign office. In an interview in the 'Japanese American News' of San Francisco, February 5, Yoshizawa referred to the 'awakening of American sentiment to the injustice of the Exclusion Act,' and cited a bill of Congressman Kvale of Minnesota, 'to grant the quota to Japan,' as indication of congressional consideration of the matter.

### Subject Not Mentioned in Congress

"Mr. Sato has been courteously received in the various cities visited by him and has perhaps learned: (1) That a request in 1933 to the President's Cabinet Committee of Three on Revision of the nationality laws to recommend that Congress take up the subject of Japanese immigration was ignored; (2) that every member (thirty-five) of the entire Congressional delegations from California, Oregon and Washington in January, 1934, some months before they were to submit their names for re-election, signed letters to President Roosevelt opposing any modification of the 1924 exclusion provision; (3) that the subject was not thereafter mentioned on the floor or in committees of Congress during the sessions of 1934, 1935,

1936 and 1937; (4) that all the many national organizations which took decided stand against admission of Asiatic immigration have steadily maintained that position; (5) that the Kvale bill (H. R. 3006) cited by Mr. Yoshizawa, in no way refers to change of the immigration law in regard to the admission of Japanese or other aliens ineligible to American citizenship; that the United States in excluding, without discrimination or prejudice, elements of immigration unassimilable with the established citizenry follows a policy which has been enforced by Australia and other British dominions for over thirty years against Japan without protest on her part—a policy which Japan herself has always enforced even against races of her own color under Imperial Ordinance No. 352; and a policy which South American states in awakened alarm are now attempting to adopt."

## Code of Newspaper Guild Calls for Union Shop and Revises Conditions

The recent annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild approved a collective bargaining code which makes mandatory in future contracts the union shop, a five-day, forty-hour week, minimum wages, severance pay, vacations, sick leave, and overtime compensation. A new feature of the severance pay phase of the code is that under the new code it applies at the termination of employment, even though the employee leaves his position voluntarily, the proponents contending that the worker has an equity therein.

The code forbids standing arbitration agreements and favors limitation of apprentices. Any requirement that a publisher force employees to purchase stock in a newspaper property was opposed.

Action also was advised against the discriminatory transfer of Guild members to less desirable jobs, or, in the case of a press association, to less desirable cities.

Under the new code a newspaper signing a Guild contract would require all non-member employees to become affiliated with the Guild within thirty days. New employees also would be required to join the Guild within the same time limit.

Power of modifying the bargaining code was vested solely in the international executive board.

Heywood Broun was re-elected president, and Betty Ballantine of San Francisco one of the vice-presidents.

### ANTI-NAZIS REFUSED PASSPORTS

Berlin police have refused to issue passports to fourteen Lutheran opponents of Nazi church policy who had been named as a delegation to the Oxford Ecumenical Conference in England.

## Federation Council to Hold Meeting in South

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will hold its quarterly session in Los Angeles on Sunday, June 27. It is expected that the large majority, if not all, of the twenty-one members will be in attendance. The aggressive organization campaign now in progress under leadership of the Federation, as the state unit of the American Federation of Labor, will occupy a prominent place on the program of the executive session, particularly with reference to the reportedly very successful work among the cannery employees. In addition, the various routine and special subjects are expected to fully occupy the time of the members.

The vice-presidents of the Federation in the San Francisco district, who are members of the council, are Anthony Noriega of the Motion Picture Projectionists, Joseph McManus of the Chafeurs, Walter Cowan of the Miscellaneous Culinary Union and Harry Bridges of the I. L. A. The president of the Federation, James E. Hopkins, is a member of Teamsters No. 85.

Taking advantage of the executive council meeting being held in the southern city, Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur will take up with the local committee at nearby Long Beach various preliminary matters in connection with the annual convention of the Federation which will be held in that city in September.

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## Here's What a Real Mayor Says

Mayor La Guardia of New York, in his annual presentation of medals for distinguished services to firemen and policemen of the city, spoke an editorial which every labor paper in the land ought to print and reprint. Here is a part of it:

"There is a distinct school of thought which would use the police department for other than police duties.

"Economic issues cannot be settled with the policeman's night stick. Any philosophy of government under our Constitution can be decided only through the mediums and channels provided in the Constitution, and cannot be suppressed by the use of force. The force of the state cannot be used to suppress freedom of speech, or of expression, or of action, if within the law.

"I will not use the police department to beat and abuse people who are acting within their rights and remaining within the limits of the law. Men of the police department, that is not your job! So long as I am mayor of New York I shall protect the constitutional rights of every citizen, whether I agree with him or not, and whether I like him or not. Let me make that very clear."

The case never has been better stated. La Guardia will have difficulties in making good his pledge; but he will try, and those who interfere with him are likely to have difficulties, too.

## A Time to Watch One's Step

President Roosevelt has asked Congress for a large sum to "rehabilitate our merchant marine." The money will be used to build ships, the ships will be owned by the government; but will be chartered to private operating companies on competitive bidding.

Discussing the subject, an I. L. N. S. writer observes: "Obviously, care is being taken to avoid graft. To date, the Roosevelt administration has been amazingly graftless. But it is only a friendly warning to say that when the administration gets into the shipping field, it will be dealing with men to whom graft is not merely an occupation, but at once a science and an inheritance."

Senator Black's masterly investigation of the air and ocean mail contracts of the Coolidge and particularly the Hoover administration revealed that shipping lines were paid \$124,000 for carrying a single pound of mail. Ships were sold by the government on credit to shipping companies at a tiny fraction of their value, and the purchasing company got a mail contract that would pay off the loan at a profit. The Dollar interests bought ships from the government for \$450,000 apiece, and leased the bare boats to another controlled company for \$120,000 a year, each. A bookkeeper for the Dollar gang was on the stand, and Senator Black said: "The total commissions paid Mr. R.

Stanley Dollar to date for buying seventeen ships from the government are \$635,493.75. Is that correct?" "Yes, sir."

Senator Black summed up the profits which the intricately tangled Dollar crowd had gathered from its government contracts at \$14,365,507.39; and the witness verified the sum. And some of the vicious contracts made then are still taking money from Uncle Sam's pocketbook.

If the Roosevelt administration can keep the shipping companies from gyping the government, it will be coming close to working miracles.

## Legislation on Tax Evasion

In a message charging that tax evasions have cost the government between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000 during the present fiscal year, President Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize the Treasury to summon witnesses and compel their testimony in an investigation of the loopholes of the income tax law.

"Efforts at evasion of tax liability," said the President, "have been so widespread and so amazing both in their boldness and their ingenuity that further action without delay seems imperative."

Four years ago, Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, admitted on the stand under questioning of Ferdinand Pecora that he had maintained private corporations, three in the United States and three in Canada, chiefly for "income tax purposes."

## Social Security Act Procedure

The national Social Security Board advises workers who come under provisions of the act which it administers, as follows:

"Make sure that your employer has a record of your social security account number. Not only this, but make sure that every employer you have worked for since the beginning of the year has a record of your number. Put it in writing in a letter, so there can be no mistake about it. Mail it to any employer you may have worked for earlier in the year, and keep record of your letter in each case."

Briefly stated, the reasons why all this procedure is important are:

Each wage earner must have an account number in order that his social security account may not be confused with any other.

Employers must know the account number of each and every person on their pay roll, because they must give those numbers when they make their regular reports to the Government showing the amount of wages paid to each employee.

The amount of each employee's wages is credited by the Social Security Board to the account bearing his particular number. His wages will be posted to his account quarterly from July on.

The total amount of wages received by the employee on jobs covered by the act, from the beginning of this year until he is sixty-five years old, will be used to calculate the amount of his old-age benefit payments when they come due.

Employees and employers alike are reminded that it makes no difference whether a worker is on the pay roll for a day, a week, or a month or more. All must be accounted for in the employer's return.

Union officials should acquaint their membership with these facts, and also that application blanks for employee account numbers can still be obtained from any postoffice, to be returned through the nearest postoffice, the applicant's union or his employer.

Edward F. McGrady predicted at the International Labor Conference that workers throughout the world will revolt some day against the heavy expenditures for armaments which are forcing down their standard of living. The world spent more than \$6,000,000,000 for armaments in 1936 and the amount has been increased since.

## Rents Based on Assessment

Labor leaders and housewives in Detroit are urging an assembly of Detroit renters to form an organization powerful enough to call a "sit-down strike" of 200,000 tenants.

Mort J. Furay, selected by the United Automobile Workers' District Council to head the organizing committee, called for united action against "the big banks and trust companies," who, he said, had doubled and trebled rents in the last year or so.

The United Automobile Workers of Pontiac, Mich., are fighting high rents in the Pontiac area and plan a "rent strike" unless landlords come to terms.

Asserting that 1 per cent of the assessed valuation per month is a fair rental, the union declared a special committee had been empowered to discuss the situation with landlords and call the strike if terms are not reached.

The strike, officials estimated, would affect 15,000 rented properties in the Pontiac area and would result in stoppage of rent payment by all subscribing to the strike.

There seems to be the germ of a good idea in this suggestion. One per cent of assessment valuation for tax purposes would seem to be a liberal monthly return to landlords. How would this operate in San Francisco?

Eugene G. Grace declares that labor unrest is retarding recovery. Grace is the industrial statesman who, in the Harding and Coolidge administrations, demanded that immigration barriers be lifted so that the steel mills could import cheap labor.

Said to have been the most prolific law-making session in the history of the state, the legislature placed more than 900 bills before Governor Merriam for his approval. It is stated that to the close of last week none of these has been signed, as various reports and recommendations thereon were being studied. The chief executive has until July 2 to approve or reject the measures, or to permit them to die by the "pocket veto" method after that date. New laws will become effective August 27 unless otherwise specified in their provisions.

In a recent press interview regarding changes which he proposes to make in the status and government of the Irish Free State, President Eamonn de Valera was asked: "What about the menace of communism?" He replied: "There is no such thing as communism in Ireland. The whole philosophy of the Irish people is opposed to it. Tyranny, squalor and misery are the hotbed on which communism grows and by removing these causes you prevent communism from taking root and growing. That is what we are doing here."

J. L. Kerchen, regional director of the Workers' Educational program on the Pacific Coast, is recommending to study classes on that subject the very latest publication of the Bureau entitled "Selected Supreme Court Decisions"—an approach to a study of the Constitution of the United States for the general reader. From a group of fifty-four decisions of the court there is said to be vividly revealed in the book the attitude of the high tribunal on such matters as man's rights and freedoms, federal powers, private property and freedom of contract, the police power, injunctions, labor boycotts, business and public interest, competition and monopoly, the "new deal" and labor. There is a foreword by Dr. Alexander Meikeljohn, and selection of the decisions was made by Dr. Cohen Meyer of the San Francisco School of Social Studies of San Francisco. The volume can be had from the Workers' Educational Bureau, 1440 Broadway, New York City, in paper edition, at \$1.25 prepaid.



## General Labor Notes

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed its officers to prepare to call a national conference of agricultural unions looking to establishment of an international for this industry.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in convention at Milwaukee approved a resolution recommending the appointment of Donald R. Richberg, former N. R. A. chief, to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A two-weeks' strike at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) plant of H. J. Heinz Company was ended as 2000 employees returned to work following an election in which the Canning and Pickle Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, won sole collective bargaining rights.

The union card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists was placed in ten shops in Long Beach as soon as the charter was received from the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. The new union started with forty-eight members and within a week increased the roll to nearly one hundred.

The San Diego Federated Trades Council is on record for the third time as taking a stand opposing the policies of the American Federation of Labor, having refused to take sides, at a recent meeting, in the jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters and the Longshoremen over the Warehousemen's Union.

Pittsburgh news dispatches state that the organizing committee of the C. I. O. won its most impressive collective bargaining election victory last Friday when it received 90 per cent of all votes cast in two nearby plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, the figures being 5287 against 645.

Speaking to a meeting of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which made him an honorary member, Mayor La Guardia declared that he will do all in his power to make New York a "100 per cent union city," and scored runaway employers who took their plants elsewhere to get away from high labor standards.

O. A. Rowan, international vice-president, representing California and other Western states, has announced that an agreement recognizing the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway and Coach Drivers has been signed by the Pacific Greyhound with Division 1114 of the Amalgamated. Committees of the union and the company will negotiate wages, hours and working conditions. More than 600 bus drivers are effected by the agreement.

The six-weeks-old movie strike in Hollywood ended last week when an agreement was said to have been reached affecting 2200 workers. Strikers were reported to have been granted their major demand, a "preferential" shop. It was on this point that the walkout was called by the Federated Motion Picture Crafts, comprising studio painters, makeup artists, scenic artists and other technical unions. Wages and hour demands will be negotiated.

An agreement, effective for the next two and a half years, as to hours and wages, has been signed by the Foster & Kleiser Company with the Pacific

Coast Conference of Sign and Pictorial Painters of California. Oakland, San Francisco, Fresno and Los Angeles locals are affected by the agreement. Beginning in January of next year a seven-hour day will be effective, with journeymen receiving \$12 and helpers \$8.50. Richard Quindel and Walter Burchell of No. 510, San Francisco, have been chosen, respectively, vice-president and secretary of the Conference.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing a committee of its members to study, survey and investigate unemployment and relief, including an estimate of the number of persons idle by reason of labor-saving devices, mechanical or otherwise. The group will be empowered to hold hearings throughout the country. A second Senate measure, which will go to the House for concurrence, authorizes naming of an additional commission by the President to study unemployment and relief and recommend policies on the subjects for the future.

The International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, reports a constant increase in the volume of its correspondence. During 1936 it received 33,832 letters, comprising twenty-four languages. It is stated that correspondence with the United States increased over thirty per cent and consisted of numerous requests for data on social security, workers' nutrition, co-operatives, and other similar questions. The library of the I. L. O. is announced to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world, the catalogue including about 400,000 items in more than thirty languages.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers will make an effort to organize an estimated 1000 dressmakers in San Francisco's Chinatown, where it is said ninety per cent of the cotton dresses sold in this vicinity are manufactured. Jennie Matyas, union organizer, states that one great problem is to convince the Chinese workers that they will be taken into full union membership, that the organization has members of all races and that no racial discrimination is practiced—the Chinese fearing that if they join a union and receive decent wages the work will be taken away from them. It is claimed that many of the employees are at present making only \$3 to \$5 a week and are working long hours.

### MOLDERS' PICNIC SUNDAY

An outstanding event in union activities in the San Francisco Bay area, the picnic—sixty-fifth annual—of the Molders will be held next Sunday at Neptune Beach, Alameda. Various amusement features of the well known resort will be available to the union's guests without additional cost, in addition to special entertainment which the picnic committee will sponsor. Trains run direct to the park, and the admission is forty cents (children free).

## Wagner's Criticism of Big Tobacco Companies

Only now and then do the proven first rankers in economics and social betterments devote their brains to the study and presentation of the case against the tobacco magnates. But Robert F. Wagner, senator from New York, and a first rank student and thinker on any subject he tackles, has done this.

In a recent article in the New York "Times" magazine Senator Wagner picked out the dominant members of the tobacco industry as horrible examples of how business ought not to be conducted. Here are a few bits from his statements:

"In the tobacco industry 153,000,000 cigars and cigarettes are now being manufactured annually for every 100,000,000 that were made each year during the period 1923-25.

"But despite this huge increase of 53 per cent in production there are only sixty-one workers in the industry for every 100 employed in that earlier period. Thirty-nine per cent have been thrown out of work.

### Only Owners Benefit

"Instead of benefiting by this amazing technological advance the average full time employee who has kept his job is receiving a wage 20 per cent below the 1923-25 level. The consumer is paying the same old price for his smoke—or a little more.

"Who have benefited? The owners and the owners alone."

The only error that Senator Wagner made in that article was in lumping all tobacco manufacturers together. In reality, what he said about wages applies to something over 80 per cent of the cigarette industry, and not to the rest.

### Some Firms Fair to Labor

There are tobacco manufacturing firms which deal with unions, pay union wages, and never think of doing anything else. Makers of 10-cent packages of cigarettes are in this decent, union dealing group.

But the "big four" tobacco companies, inheritors of that "Buck" Duke monopoly which the Supreme Court twenty-seven years ago dissolved so tenderly that the dissolving added to the profits of those who had been combined—they deserve every criticism that Wagner passed upon them—and more.

## THIS SUNDAY

IS SHUT-INS' DAY AT  
SEALS' STADIUM

A GOOD CAUSE

COMPLIMENTS

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## BENEFIT BALL and ENTERTAINMENT

SAT. 8 p. m. JUNE 19th

DREAMLAND — 50c Admission

Ausp. Construction & General Laborers' Union Local 261



## Peace Move Affecting Plumbing Supply Firms

Subject to ratification by the unions involved, an agreement was reached at a conference in Mayor Rossi's office last Tuesday which will have the effect of returning to work the men involved in the strike against local plumbing supply warehouses. Members of Plumbers' Union No. 42 and the Warehousemen had been engaged in a jurisdictional dispute, which was the subject occupying a lengthy session of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The Plumbers have agreed to suspend the "closed shop" clause of their contract recently negotiated with the employers, pending ruling by the international unions involved. Employers will not discriminate against any worker on account of affiliation with either group, and the unions will not solicit memberships pending the above-mentioned adjudication. The contract scale of the Plumbers will prevail, and there will be no stoppage of work due to jurisdictional disputes.

Participating in the conference with the Mayor were John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, James Rickets of the Building Trades Council, J. L. Spaulding for the Plumbers, Louis Goldblatt for the Warehousemen, and F. F. Elliott representing the employers in the warehouses involved.

### EFFECTIVE BLOW TO KROEHLER

Members of the Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 15, dealt a smashing blow to the sale of unfair furniture in San Diego. They noticed that Montgomery-Ward was advertising the Kroehler product, called upon the manager of the store, explained the situation to him and pointed out what the support of union labor meant. He immediately cancelled all advertising of this brand of furniture, removed it from display and promised to keep it there until the company became fair to labor.

## Spring and Summer Suitings

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GARFIELD 1814

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### ILLNESS OF LABOR LEADER

Gratifying news on his progress comes to the many friends of Milton S. Maxwell from St. Francis Hospital, where he is confined following a major operation last week which had caused some concern. As president of the Western Federation of Butchers, vice-president of his international and business manager of Local No. 115, his successful organization work, particularly within the past few months, has been outstanding, and sincere expressions of hope for his early recovery are universal.

### HONORED CITY OFFICIAL PASSES

The official personnel of the City and County of San Francisco and citizens in general were shocked and saddened last Saturday on learning of the death of Leonard S. Leavy, for thirty-eight years a municipal employee and since 1931 occupying the office of city controller, in which latter position he became best known and a commanding and respected official. Death came from a heart attack as he was walking along the street. The body lay in state in the city hall, with a guard of honor on Monday and Tuesday, after which funeral services were conducted at the Masonic Temple and the final rites at Woodlawn mausoleum.

## Michigan Labor Bill

The labor relations bill, sponsored by Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 63 to 31. Observers predict it will pass the Senate with few amendments.

The measure provides for a three-member commission to handle labor disputes, legalizes the right to strike and picket, outlaws unions supported by employers, removes all bars on the right of working men and women to organize in unions, and provides that representatives selected by a majority of employees in a plant shall have exclusive bargaining power for all the employees, and curbs the power of state courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Possible temporary operation of public utilities and plants in major industries by the state during labor disputes is provided in a section of the bill which stipulates that in the event of strikes in these fields where an agreement cannot be effected by the commission the state administrative board would be empowered to notify the Governor that a state of emergency existed. The Governor could then direct the operation of the utility or industry through suitable agencies of the state.

One amendment to the original measure adopted by the House of Representatives forbids employees in state or municipal public service departments to strike.

### HERMAN'S HATS

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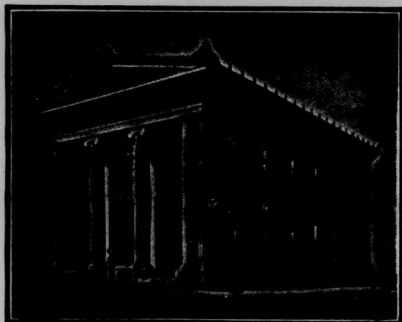
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THE MISSION BRANCH

## Night Ball Game to Aid Culinary Union Strikers

By CHARLES GERUGHTY

Chairman, Strikers' Benefit Committee

But two days remain to purchase tickets to the all-star baseball game that is to be played at Seals' Stadium on the evening of June 21. There cannot be a more worthy cause, and with the price purposely made low—"two bits"—all can afford to attend. There is no reason why organized labor of San Francisco cannot pack this stadium to the outfield. The bosses are so much interested in this affair that one of them, an operator of two of San Francisco's largest hotels, purchased a block of tickets for himself and friends—and purchased them from a picket in front of his hotel.

### Uniforms Provided for Team

Those of you who attended the Labor Day event at California Park in 1930 know that Gerughty can and does have a team that is outstanding and able to meet any competition. So confident are certain friends of these boys and the hotel workers, that they have raised a fund among themselves sufficient to purchase an entire new set of suits which will bear the name "A. F. of L. Hotel Workers of San Francisco." This will insure that organized labor will present a dazzling appearance before the record-breaking crowd on that date.

The greatest point for you to remember is that in addition to aiding union men and women who have trod the streets in the line of duty as pickets for your interest as well as their own, this will be a mass demonstration to show Capital that Labor stands solidly behind its own and will continue to do so. It is no secret to any of you that this has ceased to be a fight between operators and workers. Show your true colors by being a part of this demonstration.

### Tickets Handled by Strike Committee

All of the funds collected for the sale of tickets are handled by—and only by—the Strike Committee. This is your guarantee that the promoter gets nothing but a headache for his pains, but as he is satisfied with that—and he is—please do your part, especially as by doing so it means that you are helping yourself.

Any union member has at least five friends who could be persuaded to purchase one or more tickets. Get going and clean up the last ticket and then be sure to attend, as Gerughty guarantees a ball game that will undoubtedly be the envy of the owners and managers of the Coast League teams.

If the strike ends before the date of the game it will be a peace celebration—but the game will be played as scheduled.

### JIM REED IN TROUBLE

An Associated Press dispatch states that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has appropriated \$100,000 for organization activities at a Kansas City factory in which former U. S. Senator Reed of Missouri was said to have an interest. The president of the union charged Reed and his wife, the former Nell Donnelly, "not only exploited their own workers, but by doing so undermined the entire industry."

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AND WORK CLOTHES FOR MEN



## House Labor Committee Head Suddenly Stricken

Sudden death came to Congressman William P. Connery of Massachusetts in a hospital at the national capital, last Monday, after his being stricken with food poisoning earlier in the day. He was 48 years of age.

The deceased congressman had moved rapidly into prominence, and as chairman of the House labor committee had become well known to the union movement. He was co-author of the Black-Connery wage and hours bill now pending in Congress, and had guided other labor measures through the House since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration.

William P. Connery, Jr., had a distinctly unusual history. He started his independent life as an actor. He appeared in several plays, including "Get Rich Wallingford," and perhaps his experience in that play helps to explain the speed with which he could recognize fraud and false pretense.

He was a theater manager when his country got into the world war; and he didn't wait to be drafted. He enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and First Regiment, U. S. Infantry, in 1917, and served nineteen months in France. He was made a color sergeant for meritorious work, and honorably discharged April 28, 1918.

He was elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress, re-elected to the next two Congresses, and nominated by both parties for the Seventy-first.

Shortly before his death the deceased congressman had asked the Department of Justice to investigate labor conditions in Maine, "to find out if there is a conspiracy there to prevent workers from obtaining their rights."

Connery announced his move in a letter to a committee formed to start a boycott of Maine's industrial and recreational facilities. The representative said he and Peter Walsh, a lawyer representing the United Shoe Workers, had conferred with Assistant Attorney General McMahon on the matter.

The boycott campaign was in protest against jail sentences imposed on C. I. O. leaders in Maine because of activities in a shoe strike in the Auburn-Lewiston area.

## Physicians Favor Medical Aid for All, and a Department of Health

The house of delegates of the American Medical Association, policy forming body of American medicine, adopted a resolution at the annual session of the association placing the facilities of organized medicine at the disposal of the United States government in whatever plan federal authorities may undertake in an effort to bring adequate medical care within the reach of all the people regardless of their financial circumstances.

Spokesman for the resolution expressed the view that a national health policy is more the concern of the government than of organized medicine, and that therefore the government should take the initiative in formulating the principles and plan for such a policy with the organized physicians taking an attitude of passive receptivity and standing ready to co-operate in every respect should the government request them to do so.

In addition the house of delegates adopted the

report of its board of trustees urging the formation of a National Health Department under one head, in which would be merged all the health activities of the government.

Although expressing itself in favor of the government inaugurating a policy of medical care for all those who require it, the report adopted by the association expressed its traditional opposition to health insurance.

## Construction and General Laborers' Union to Dance Tomorrow Night

Members and friends of organized labor will gather in Dreamland Auditorium tomorrow (Saturday) night for the mammoth benefit ball and entertainment to be given under the auspices of one of the largest unions in San Francisco, the Construction and General Laborers', Local No. 261, which numbers nearly 5000 members. Proceeds will be devoted to the union's sick and disability fund.

A feature of the affair will be music by Jack Winston and his "Southern Swing" band, a San Francisco unit of union musicians, who have just returned from Texas, where they were a featured attraction during the Texas Centennial. Stars of radio, night clubs and vaudeville are expected to offer entertainment specialties, in addition to the general dancing. Admission will be 50 cents.

## UNION MEMBERS IN CITY COUNCIL

Among twenty members of the Peoria (Ill.) City Council, six are members of union labor, a unique distinction not enjoyed by many comparable cities. Unions thus honored are the steamfitters, barbers, stereotypers, bricklayers, machinists and teamsters.

## DEFEAT PROPOSED AUTO LAWS

Various proposals which were opposed by organized motorists failed to pass at the recent session of the Legislature, the California State Automobile Association announces. These included: Requiring compulsory semi-annual inspection of automobiles for a fee at official state stations; requiring fingerprinting of motorists; requiring payment of registration fees by visiting motor tourists, amended to eliminate that feature, retaining only minor technical changes in present regulations; providing for return of speed traps; requiring chauffeurs' licenses for all persons driving commercial vehicles. The Legislature approved, for submission to the voters, a constitutional amendment prepared by the automobile clubs to end permanently all threats of gasoline tax raids.

## In the Richmond

Some of the markets in this San Francisco neighborhood have been soliciting patronage through the use of price bulletins, or "broadsides," the printing of which was done under non-union conditions.

### Mr. and Mrs. Fair-Minded Citizens

Will you aid the organized printing trades (and their employers, who maintain standard working conditions) by demanding the Union Label on printed matter that comes to your home?

### Your Patronage

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The Label



SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL

UNION

## Referendum Vote Order By Maritime Federation

Press dispatches state that the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which is in session at Portland, has recommended that all affiliated unions join the C. I. O. and ordered a referendum among the 40,000 West Coast waterfront and maritime workers.

The convention ordered that the balloting be launched as soon as possible under the rules of the respective organizations involved.

Unions affected include the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, Marine Boilermakers, Inlandboatmen, Marine Machinists, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen and the Masters, Mates and Pilots.

Two other affiliates, the International Longshoremen's Association and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, had previously ordered independent referendums of their membership.

## DIVINE RIGHTS

The old doctrine of the divine rights of kings has gone, but we have no intention of erecting in its place a new doctrine of the divine right of states, for no state that ever was is worthy of a free man's worship.—Stanley Baldwin.



## SANTA FE TRAIL THIS SUMMER

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Typographical Union No. 21 will meet in monthly session at 1 p.m. Sunday, June 20, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. Features of the meeting as visioned at this time will be the installation of the officers elected May 26 for the ensuing term of two years, deciding upon a date for the run-off election for the office of president, and the report of the scale committee on the progress of the negotiations for a new book and job contract. The membership will also be called upon to consider a proposal of the Allied Printing Trades Council relative to the leasing of its labels. Let the revival of interest in the union's affairs as reflected in the increased attendance at the last several meetings be continued.

Charles A. Derry, well known member of No. 21, and editor of the Labor Clarion, departed last Thursday afternoon on a leisurely vacation trip in a general southerly direction. He was accompanied by Mrs. Derry.

Charles More, operator at the Walter N. Brunt Press, and a member of the union's label committee, was called to Victoria this week, a telegram announcing the serious illness of his aged father.

George A. Maitland, a former member of San Francisco Typographical Union, passed away last Sunday at St. Mary's Hospital, where he had undergone an operation for a kidney ailment a few days previous to his death. Mr. Maitland, born at Weston, Mo., in 1872, joined the Typographical Union at an early age. He had toured the country a number of times and had a wide acquaintance in the printing fraternity from coast to coast. While affiliated with San Francisco Union he was quite active in its affairs, serving a term on its auditing committee and also on a committee charged with the duty of revising the union's constitution and laws. Mr. Maitland possessed a baritone voice in his younger days of a quality that gained for him entree to the select musical circles of New York, Boston and other cities, where he sang first with outstanding amateur societies and later with professional organizations. His health began to fail a year ago, when he was issued an honorable withdrawal card by San Francisco Union and went north for a rest and change of occupation in the hope of regaining his strength. He returned to San Francisco two months ago, obtained expert medical aid and only recently was hospitalized at St. Mary's. Left to mourn his loss are his wife, a son and two daughters, one

of the latter of whom lives in Denver and the other in Tacoma. Services for Mr. Maitland were held last Thursday at a Western Addition mortuary. Interment of his remains was at Mount Olivet Memorial Park.

Representative Ward Sutton of Pasadena has reorganized the San Diego Mailers' Union, the membership of which, it is stated, will comprise most of the employees on the daily papers there.

Richard H. Norton, publisher of the "Richmond Herald" and various neighborhood papers of the city, left the early part of the week for Cincinnati to represent the Park-Presidio branch of the Optimists' organization at the national convention. He will extend the trip to the Eastern seaboard cities. "Dick" is one of the older members, in point of continuous affiliation, of San Francisco union.

These members came forward this week and with altogether too much modesty informed us they were among that group of grand patriarchs who "came across" with 1000 ems or its equivalent in coin of the realm when it was called for by an I. T. U. convention for the purpose of getting the Union Printers' Home under construction: Samuel Goldstein, who joined the union in 1883 and has been continuous in his membership through the intervening fifty-four years, made his contribution while employed in the office of Filmer-Rollins; William Pries of the secretary's chapel, and D. S. ("Colonel") White, formerly of the "Examiner" Chapel, who made his ante while working on the Los Angeles "Times" before its composing room flopped from union to non-union. The "Colonel" is running neck and neck with "Billy" Davy as to length of membership, each having a record of fifty-seven years. However, "Billy" Davy is still in harness and going strong, doing his daily stunt on the night side of the "News," while the others mentioned are on the retired list.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

Jere Heilman of the proofroom has left for the Evergreen Playground for a little relaxation from the rigors of comma chasing. It is hoped that he keeps his eyes off signs along the highway. Anyway, he has gone to an area that affords ideal vacationing.

Jim Williams and family traveled to the Northwest for a visit with relatives.

Johnny Sullivan drops words of wisdom in his remark that "everything is going higher, even the mail, for they are going to put that in the strathosphere."

A picture depicting Willis Hall receiving a birthday gift on his —th anniversary has been hung on the wall near the slipboard, thus adding to our picture gallery.

Kinsey Thomas and Roy Nelson, machinists, were put back on the "sub side" last Saturday night.

### Shopping News Chapel Notes

Vacation season officially got under way in this chapel May 24, when Charlie Cantrell started the parade. Although Charlie was "out-of-town" on election day his presence was observed at union headquarters.

Each regular composing room employee receives two weeks vacation with pay, each substitute with three or more years continuous service receives one week vacation with pay. Office boys and apprentices are entitled to full two weeks vacation with pay. The management looks upon this procedure with hearty indorsement and believes it "good business" to so treat its employees.

Since the Shopping News has been in its present location, Saturday has been pay day for the mechanical departments. Friday, June 4, was the beginning of Friday pay days "tf." Quite a help for those who are off Saturdays—gives them money, and time to spend the week-ends in the country.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18, will be held in Mechanics hall at the Labor Temple on Sunday, June 20.

Among those reporting having made enjoyable week-end auto trips to distant points were B. N. Chedester and Donald Ross, who paid a visit to Los Angeles.

At last the Boston Mailers have settled their controversy. The charter of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, as awarded by the court, has been surrendered. All court cases have been withdrawn. A new charter has been issued by the I. T. U.—Boston Mailers' Union No. 16. On June 7, a new wage scale and contract was underwritten by Charles P. Howard, president of the I. T. U. President Howard had been negotiating with the newspaper publishers of Boston for a week previous to the signing of the contract and agreement. Among other things the contract provides the rate for day work will be \$1.02 per hour. The work-week shall be composed of forty hours, which may be divided into six units of six hours and forty minutes each or five units of eight hours each at the option of each office, and one month's notice shall be given of any change from six-day to five-day operation or vice versa. The rate for night work will be \$1.06 per hour. The work-week will consist of forty hours divided into six units of six hours and forty minutes each. In an office operating on the five-day week, when competent help is not available, members may be required to work a sixth shift at the straight time rate. When a member is required to work seven shifts in one office within a financial week, the rate of price and one-half will be paid for the seventh shift. Starting time on any shift may be changed by giving members affected twenty-four hours' notice of such change. When a situation holder fails to be on the floor ready for work within ten minutes after his regular starting time, the chairman will cover the situation. Day work, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; night, 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. Saturday night shifts, eight consecutive hours (exclusive of thirty minutes lunch time) beginning not earlier than 5 p. m. Saturday and ending not later than 7 a. m. Sunday, will be paid for at eight times the hourly rate paid for night work. For shifts which begin between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, double the regular straight time rate will be paid, but not to apply to Sunday shifts which are scheduled as part of the regular work-week. Overtime will be calculated in five-minute periods. One apprentice for every seven regular men. Contract effective from and after June 1, and remains in effect for three years. But if either party desires to change wage scale only, it can be done by giving sixty days' notice each year. Those signing contract for the union—Stephen J. Howard, Francis T. Maguire, John D. Coleman.

### FEWER JAPANESE FOR BRAZIL

The tide of emigration from Japan's crowded rice paddies to the unfilled spaces of South America has dwindled to a small portion of its former numbers. Brazil this year will admit only 3546 from Nippon.

### AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD

There are about 374,503 American citizens living in foreign countries, according to the Department of State. This figure includes only those whose residence abroad has a permanent character.

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## Teamsters' Conference Plans United Action

The first Western Conference of Teamsters opened in Seattle last Friday with anticipated attendance of delegates representing 130 locals, fifty-five of whom were from California. Locals in Washington, Montana, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and New Mexico, with 100,000 members, are units of the Conference. Eight Canadian unions also chose delegates.

Major organizational problems before the delegates were plans for united action in the case of employers operating in various jurisdictions, the automobile caravan problem, organization of garage employes, the organization of newspaper drivers and helpers, the work of the Pacific Coast Highway Council and plans for the completion of the highway program through the western states, completion of organizational programs through the laundry and dry cleaning industry and the dairy and creamery industry, and the organization of warehousemen.

One of the events of the Conference was the dedication of the remodeled headquarters of the Seattle Joint Council of Teamsters, just completed at a cost of approximately \$45,000 and marking the third move of this kind by the organization in that city over a period of the last five years. The building covers an area 120 feet square, with twenty-three offices, three board rooms, and three auditoriums, with seating capacity of 200, 400 and 1000, respectively. It is equipped with the latest air conditioning, heating, ventilating and cooling systems, public address system throughout, fire-proof vaults and all other latest and most modern building features. A central telephone exchange, and centralized bookkeeping, stenographic, employment, promotional and publicity departments are service features of the new building.

## Attractive Educational Program Of San Francisco Museum of Art

A grant of \$7500 has been awarded the San Francisco Museum of Art by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as confirmation of the Museum's influence during the three years of its operation and to permit still further development in the coming year.

Believing that a fuller enjoyment of art brings a fuller enjoyment of life, the San Francisco Museum of Art now offers metropolitan opportunities to all

communities of northern California through a traveling series of exhibitions and lectures.

The Carnegie course at the museum will consist of weekly two-hour sessions of lecture, demonstration, experiment and discussion over a period of thirty weeks, beginning in October and ending in May.

## Ten-Year Struggle Ends with Union Victory Over Eastern Hosiery Firm

What is declared as "an epochal chapter in the labor history of the hosiery industry" was recently written when the Real Silk Hosiery Company signed an agreement with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in Indianapolis. The contract provides that the firm's workers must become members of the union, that they must be hired through the union, and for the checkoff, the eight-hour day, abolition of all fining and bonus systems, and arbitration of all wage disputes.

The agreement ends a ten-year battle with the plant's "company union," of which latter organization the report of a committee of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of Churches once declared:

"While it functions in social matters, when it comes to issues of a controversial nature where the highest management is concerned, it is not a real protection to workers against discharge, nor can it operate efficiently where matters of wages and hours are at stake."

## CEREAL WORKERS PROGRESS

A Chicago conference was called for this month under A. F. of L. auspices to consider the establishment of an international union of cereal workers. The latest affiliate of the national council in this industry is comprised of employees of the Kellogg plant at Battle Creek, Mich.

## Congressmen Sponsor New Policy on Gold

Representatives Martin Dies and Wright Patman of Texas have announced intention of sponsoring a drive to end what is termed the "Treasury gold sterilization program," and their measure which will be introduced in the House is said to resemble a similar bill pending in the Senate. The move is designated in press dispatches as being toward currency inflation, though such purpose is denied by the authors.

Representative Dies is quoted as follows regarding the proposed legislation:

"The purpose of my bill, is to require the Treasury to issue gold certificates, as they are authorized to do, with which to buy gold. The certificates would, of course, be non-interest bearing, and the people in foreign countries who get them in exchange for gold could use them only to buy our products or pay debts to us.

"If we keep on buying gold at the rate we now are, it is not improbable that in twelve months foreign nations will have to discontinue the use of gold altogether.

"The interest on the bonds sold by the Treasury to buy gold is \$74,000 a day. This gold is not put to use through currency issued upon it. Individuals in foreign nations buying our bonds under this scheme in effect are getting their interest from American taxpayers and all we have is hoarded gold."

## THEATER'S NEW POLICY

The Federal Theatre Project is adopting a new policy of presenting a Sunday night performance instead of the Saturday matinee for the current showing of "Blind Alley." The play will close Saturday night, June 26.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 11, 1937

Called to order at 8:20 p.m. by Vice-President Lawrence Palacios.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, excepting President John F. Shelley, excused.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting** — Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, Rollie Carr vice W. I. Madigan; Alaska Cannery Workers, George Woolf vice Paul Lyons; Butchers No. 508, Carl Strom; Building Service Employees No. 87, George Hardy vice John Sitegna; Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66, Harold Manning vice Hessler; Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, Joe Duarte vice Joe Lopez; Radio Electrical Workers No. 302, Chris Bantel, E. L. Lewis, vice J. Plasmier and Bamberger; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, John Ahern, Bert Smith; Garage Employees, Ed Worack; Laundry Drivers No. 256, Sam Manning vice John J. Burke; Marine Cooks and Stewards, Revels Cayton, Paul Boyles vice Lonergan, Max Watson; Pharmacists, James B. Collins; Plumbers No. 442, John Kelly, Milton J. Miskel, John L. Spaulding; Street Railway Employees Division No. 518, A. R. Young, W. E. Glynn, W. Carlisle, vice Tom Miller, J. Ledgett, W. McRobbie; Street Railway Employees Division No. 1004, J. C. Kinsey vice Frank Rivers; United Textile Workers No. 2532, Harriet Gilmore, Marie O'Donnell, Frank Garcia; Warehousemen, Paul Heida, Lawrence Risso, Frank Gomez vice D. Maguire, R. O'Brien, W. G. Denton; Window Cleaners No. 44, M. L. Anglin, E. Waddell. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. From President William Green, A. F. of L., stating that the executive council at its meeting in Cincinnati, May 23-30, had considered this Council's request for holding in abeyance the decision awarding jurisdiction to International Brotherhood of Teamsters over inland warehouses, and that no good reasons have been offered for postponing consideration of the matter, and that the decision in favor of Brotherhood of Teamsters is sustained. Scope Circular of Western Summer School for Workers, to be held at Berkeley, July 10 to August 7, 1937; address George P.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
California Packing Corporation.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Shell Oil Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Hedley, 2451 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at Cincinnati, have organized all tailoring establishments in that city. Millinery Workers, scope circular of picnic and outing Sunday, August 1, at New Portola Park (Menlo Park); admission to park, 25 cents. Copies of resolutions introduced at thirtieth annual convention of Pacific Coast District, I. L. A., in Seattle, May 3-22. Cannery and Preserve Workers No. 20379, circular letter requesting financial support in their strike against Tea Garden Co., requesting donations be sent to 320 Market Street, headquarters of union. Union Label Section, circular letter issued June 11, 1937, advocating the membership to buy and at all times demand the union label on all wearing apparel.

Referred to Label Section—Brands of Cortley Shirt Co. bearing the union label, a union label product of New York City.

Referred to Executive Committee—Cracker Bakers No. 125, requesting indorsement of strike against Loose-Wiles and National Biscuit Co. Teamsters Joint Executive Council, indorsing declaration of unfairness against Brocklebank Garage, 1000 Mason street. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, requesting declaration of unfairness against the Glidden Company. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, presenting complaint against B. & G. Sandwich Shops, 258 Ninth street (to be heard Monday, June 21). Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, request for strike sanction. Donations to Culinary Workers on strike against the major hotels: Motion Picture Projectionists \$25 and will levy assessment, Maritime Office Employees \$10, Division 1004 Electric Street Railway Employees \$250, Theatrical Stage Employees \$25; total \$310. Tom Adrian Cracraft, 251 W. Forty-second street, New York, 20 cents in stamps for Mooney Fund.

Referred to Secretary—From William Collins, New York representative of A. F. of L., advising that action of Optical Workers and Technicians in reporting withdrawal to the Committee for Industrial Organization at the Pittsburgh convention should be met with vigorous organization effort to bring more members into the American Federation of Labor. Letter from Civil Service Janitors relative to certain members entitled to permanent positions in the city service. From Allied Printing Trades Council, relative to printed matter for the promotion, promulgation and operation of the 1939 Fair.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Minutes of Monday, June 2, 1937. President Shelley introduced George Walsh, director of Maritime Division of the Junior Union, who appeared before the committee and stated that his division some time ago was organized by Edna A. Urmy, director of Junior Union just prior to last year's Christmas celebration, and that she has retired from the management of both divisions. Brother Theodore Johnson of Waiters No. 30 gave testimony in regard to the activities of the advisory committee of the Junior Union, and that said advisory committee has also ceased being active since the death of its chief member, William J. Casey of the Milk Wagon Drivers; that the advisory committee liquidated the more pressing debts of the Junior Union by aid of donations from a few unions, that committee collected \$199.43 paid off debts to the amount of \$183.22, leaving on hand the sum of \$16.21, remaining on hand of which \$15.71 is on deposit in bank, and 50 cents cash on hand with Secretary Johnson of the advisory committee; about \$325 for two dozen drums is still unpaid and owing to the San Francisco Labor Council. Committee recommends that a new committee be appointed to investigate the advisability of either continuing or discontinuing the activities of the Junior Union. After a hearing before the committee of representatives of Molders No. 164 and of Stove Mounters Nos. 61 and 62, committee recommends

that the Council place on the "We Don't Patronize List" the name of the O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., of Los Angeles, to counteract their invasion of this market with their unfair stoves. W. H. George, 160 Main street, was reported having settled up his differences with the Garage Employees. Committee recommended that the executive committee of the San Francisco Area A. F. of L. Committee be requested to appear before the executive committee of the Labor Council at their early convenience. Report concurred in.

Report of Executive Committee held Monday evening, June 7, 1937. Committee reported agreement with Mr. Koshland to hold in abeyance further negotiations for two weeks in regard to the garage operated by him under the name of Brocklebank Garage, 1000 Mason street. Committee reported on the following wage scales and agreements and recommended their indorsement, to-wit: Wage scale and agreement of Tailors No. 80, subject to indorsement of the International Union; of Dairy and Creamery Workers No. 304, subject to the usual conditions before becoming involved in a strike; of wage scale and agreement of Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, subject to indorsement of the international union. In the matter of controversy between the Labor Clarion and the Union Label Section relative to the so-called Union Label Guide published by the Federal Printing Company, 336 Sixth street, committee recommended that both the Labor Council and the Union Label Section repudiate this publication and any other publication that has not received the sanction of this Council. In the matter of wage scale and agreement of Plumbers' Union Auxiliary and of Plumbers No. 442 with the Northern California Plumbing and Heating Wholesale Association, committee reported that it had been negotiated and signed by both parties and recommended that it be indorsed; recommendation was concurred in. Committee then reported on the telegram received from President William Green of the A. F. of L., calling upon the Labor Council to respect the aforesaid agreement, to regard picketing of any plumbing, heating and piping wholesale firms covered by the agreement as illegal, and urging the Council to officially demand that picketing of any of said firms be immediately discontinued; committee recommended, accordingly, first, that this Council request the Warehousemen to withdraw their pickets immediately and that all men return to work; secondly, that the matter of jurisdiction between the Warehousemen and the Plumbers' Union be referred to the presidents of the two international unions to adjust the jurisdictional differences. Motion made to concur in committee's report and recommendations. After lengthy debate and closing of debate by a standing vote, the main question was put to a roll-call vote and carried by a vote of 188 ayes to 114 noes. Motion then made that the Council adjourn. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$1,865.64; expenditures, \$322.98.

Council adjourned at 12:45 a.m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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## Committee Appointed for Labor Day Celebration

Preliminary steps are being taken for this year's celebration of Labor Day in San Francisco, the first definite announcement being the naming of the personnel of the Labor Council committee, consisting of one delegate from each affiliated union, and members-at-large.

The committee will doubtless, in accord with custom, later be augmented by those chosen from the unions themselves, also by delegates from the Building Trades Council, which organization joins with the Labor Council in the celebration.

That no time may be lost, the Labor Council officials have called a meeting of its committee for tomorrow (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, and the following delegates, who have been appointed on the committee, are earnestly requested to be present at that time:

### Labor Council Committee

Alaska Fishermen—Andrew Vigen  
Amalgamated Clothing Wrkrs.—Neal Hargrave  
American Federation of Gov. Employees—Tony Brenner  
Asphalt Workers—John O'Connor  
Auto Mechanics—L. D. Smith  
Auto Painters—Edward Sullivan  
Alaska Cannery Workers—Jack Beroola  
Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks—Kenneth Griffin  
Automobile Salesmen—Gerry Rhodes  
Bakers No. 24—Theodore Linquist  
Bakery Drivers—Geo. Kidwell  
Bartenders—Tom Nickola  
Bill Posters—Lee Phillips  
Barbers—W. W. Pierce  
Blacksmiths—James McTiernan  
Boilermakers—E. Rainbow  
Bookbinders—Fred Dettmering  
Bottlers—W. H. Ahern  
Brewery Drivers—Martin Christian  
Brewery Workers—Patrick O'Brien  
Bricklayers—J. L. Mazza  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Ed. Lewis  
Butchers No. 115—Joseph Henderson  
Butchers No. 508—J. R. Fallon  
Bargemen—Ray Dunn  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—William Gillespie  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Roger Venturi  
Building Service Janitors No. 87—Al Lorenzetti  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—Brother Hearn  
Capmakers—Max Staub  
Carpenters No. 483—R. J. Clifford  
Casketmakers—Edward Candage  
Cemetery Workers—Jim Symes  
Cigar Makers—G. H. Nehring  
Clerks and Liquor Clerks—Sidney Keller  
Cloakmakers—Paul Stein  
Cooks—C. F. McDonough  
Coopers—Sam Toussaint  
Cracker Bakers—J. L. Parker  
Cracker Packers—Bessie Parker  
Can Makers—John Byrnes  
Cannery and Preserve Wrkrs.—Pauline Gordon  
Corrugated and Fibre Prd. Workers—Joseph E. Boben  
Cleaners and Dyers—Amiel Rabin  
Dairy and Creamery Workers—John Silva  
Dressmakers—Jennie Matyas  
Display and Showcard Workers—F. R. Erickson  
Elevator Constructors—Harry Love  
Electrical Workers No. 6—William Urmy  
Electrical Workers No. 537—L. D. Wilson  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Charles Mull  
Elevator Operators—Harry Lewis  
Electric Radio Employees—J. P. Plasmier  
Federation of Teachers—John Graybiel  
Filling Station Employees—Harry Cills  
Firemen and Oilers—Dennis Foley  
Fur Workers—Gordon Stein  
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks—Allen Brodke  
Fish Reduction Workers—Frederick Allen  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Albert Harman  
Garment Workers No. 131—Nellie Casey  
Garage Employees—K. B. Flagg  
Glass Blowers—William Smallwood  
Grocery Clerks—J. R. Lengeuat  
Glass Blowers No. 140—George Shayer  
Glass Blowers No. 141—Harold Roberts  
Hatters—Jonas Grace  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—T. Bynon  
Hospital and Institutional Employees—Michael Rowan  
Hairdressers—Beauticians—Hazel Martin  
Hotel and Apartment Clerks—Harry B. O'dell  
Ice Drivers—J. J. Reilly  
Inland Boatmen—Charles Finky  
Janitors No. 9—Charles Hardy  
Janitors No. 66 (Civil Service)—John F. McGuire  
Jewelry Workers—C. F. Stegman  
Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213—Harry Radford  
Laundry Drivers—William A. Connolly  
Laundry Workers—Lawrence Palacios  
Letter Carriers—John Daly  
Lithographers—Adam Burek  
Longshoremen—Alvin Kulberg  
Lumber Clerks—William Foley  
Machinists—Harry Hook  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—E. D. Farney  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90—Capt. May (C. F.)  
Mailers—Frank Raubinger  
Metal Polishers—Michael Stafford  
Milk Drivers—Karl Barnes  
Millinery Workers—Carmen Lucia  
Miscellaneous Employees—Walter Cowan  
Molders—John Metcalf  
Motion Picture Operators—F. M. Billingsly  
Musicians Union—Clarence King  
Marine Cooks and Stewards—Jack Devine  
Marine Firemen—J. E. Ferguson  
Municipal Park Laborers—John P. McLaughlin  
Nurses Union—Mary Oltman  
Newspaper Guild—Lloyd Thompson  
Newspaper Distributors—Alfred Hart  
Nursery Workers—Henry Anderson  
Newspaper Advertisers—Office Employees Union—Frank Miller  
Operating Engineers—W. A. Speers  
Optical Workers—A. J. Schomacher  
Ornamental Iron Workers—William Saunders  
Painters No. 1158—Brother Harris  
Paste Makers—S. Devenzi  
Patternmakers—T. Stoffer  
Pest Exterminators—Clifford Walkup  
Pharmacists—Thomas Irwin  
Photo Engravers—George Krantz  
Plumbers No. 442—James J. Latorres  
Postal Clerks—G. Pistono  
Printing Pressmen—J. H. delaRosa  
Professional Embalmers—W. J. Williams  
Paint and Varnish Workers—K. McFadden  
Production Machine Operators—Anthony Ballerini  
Refinery Workers—Harry Norman  
Retail Drivers—Walter Otto  
Retail Shoe Clerks—Frank O'Brien  
Retail Department Store Clerks—Stanley Scott  
Sailors—Carl Tillman  
San Francisco Bar Pilots—John Marino  
Sausage Makers—Harry Devine  
Sheet Metal Workers—J. Maloney  
Ship Clerks—W. J. Blaisdell  
Stage Employees—George Ward  
Sign Painters—T. E. Carew  
Steam shovel and Dredgemen—John LaForse  
Stereotypers—Edward Martin  
Street Carmen No. 518—H. S. Foley  
Street Carmen No. 1004—H. G. King  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Michael Hoffman  
Stove Mounters No. 62—John Dabico  
Ship Scalpers—E. Rusfeldt  
Ship Fitters—Andrew Chioino  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Mory Morris  
Stove Mounters No. 65—K. Petre  
Switchmen—John J. Hogan  
Tailors No. 80—Harry O'Neal  
Teamsters—Edward McLaughlin  
Material Teamsters—Dan Dougherty  
Technical Engineers—John Coughlin  
Trackmen—Mathew Bowen  
Typographical—George S. Hollis  
United Laborers—C. C. McGovern  
United Textile Workers—Sonia Baltrum  
Upholsterers No. 28—Sidney King  
Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen—Hugo Ernst  
Waitresses—Margaret Finkender  
Warehousemen—W. G. Denton  
Water Workers—George Bauer  
Web Pressmen—Dennis Hogan  
Window Cleaners—Fred West

### Delegates-at-Large

John F. Shelley  
John A. O'Connell  
Edward D. Vandeleur  
Daniel P. Haggerty  
John P. McLaughlin  
George S. Hollis  
Daniel C. Murphy  
Roe H. Baker  
Walter Macarthur  
Theodore Johnson  
William T. Bonsor  
Will J. French  
Russell I. Wisler  
William P. McCabe  
William P. Stanton  
William R. Haggerty  
Andrew J. Gallagher  
Michael Sullivan  
William Rhys  
Edward Rosenberg  
M. E. Decker  
Laura Molleda  
Mary Everson  
Ella Wunderlich  
Margie Hackett  
Sarah S. Hagan  
Lillian Olney  
Jennie Matyas  
Loretta Kane  
Bertha Del Carlo

William W. Hansen - Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - President  
Geo. J. Asmussen - Secretary  
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### HORNBLOWER HEADS EAGLES

William Hornblower, state assemblyman from San Francisco, was elected state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at the recent annual state convention held at Watsonville.

### TEAMSTERS' GAINS

All of the large downtown florists in Seattle now employ drivers belonging to Local 174 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers. Employees of the Chapman Dairy Company in Kansas City have also voted overwhelmingly to become members of the Brotherhood.

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## Communist Support of C. I. O. Is Charged by President of A. F. of L.

The Communist party of the United States is deliberately and militantly supporting the Committee for Industrial Organization, in which it finds the machinery for effectively carrying on communist revolutionary propaganda and class struggle methods for the overthrow of existing American institutions and the inauguration of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address from Washington entitled, "Where Does Labor Stand?"

The basis for Green's statement was an article by M. J. Olgin, New York correspondent of the communist paper "Pravda" published in Moscow, stating that the American communists are aiding the C. I. O. by assisting "mass strikes" and similar proletarian manifestations of the communist class struggle policy.

### Communists Opposed N. L. R. A.

As a further illustration of the definite communist antagonism to the welfare of American workers Green cited the Communist party's opposition to the underlying principles of the National Labor Relations Act in the hearings on that measure held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor two years ago.

In comparison with the communist-aided C. I. O. mass strikes and the communist proposal for the overthrow of democratic government and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship, Green elaborated at length on the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is an American institution," he said, "devoted to the protection and preservation of the common heritage of freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will stand immovable for the protection of these fundamental principles. That is the place where the American Federation of Labor has taken its stand and that is where it will ever remain."

The following are excerpts from Green's somewhat sensational expose, as reported by the A. F. of L. News Service:

### Quotes Cable from Moscow

"I am claiming the privilege of bringing to the attention of my radio audience tonight a special cable to the New York 'Times' from Moscow, Soviet Russia. It reads as follows:

### Significant Moscow Dispatch

"Moscow, April 23.—The C. I. O. strike activities in the United States are described as a militant labor movement which the American Communist party is energetically supporting in a long article by Moissaye J. Olgin, the New York correspondent of "Pravda" just published in that newspaper.

"Olgin added that the success of that movement is of great political significance. He said that large numbers of workers are being organized for the first time and that the proletariat is resorting to strikes as part of the class struggle.

"The Communist party is taking a very active part in the work of uniting the workers of the basic branches of industry," wrote 'Pravda's' cor-

respondent. "It is helping to prepare direct mass strikes. It is energetically struggling against the disintegrating policy of labor union bureaucracy and for the unification of labor unions into a single powerful organization on the basis of the committee's program."

President Green then continued:

"This press story states in a most positive and unequivocal way that the Communist party is energetically supporting the Committee for Industrial Organization and its strike activities in the United States. Furthermore, the article makes clear that in the United States the proletariat is resorting to strikes as part of the class struggle and that 'it is helping to prepare direct mass strikes.'

### "Part of Class Struggle"

"This report of the activity of the Communist party in support of the C. I. O. is significant. It asserts that strikes are part of the class struggle. Those who believe in the American form of government and in the perpetuity of its institutions may well ponder what that means.

"Ordinarily, the workers who engage in strikes are reluctantly forced to do so because of the economic and industrial oppression imposed upon them by hostile employers of labor. They strike for the redress of economic and industrial wrongs. They strike for higher wages, for improved conditions of employment, for better homes, for a more equitable distribution of the earnings of industry, and for the realization and enjoyment of a larger, fuller, and freer life, under the regime of a democratic government.

### Strikes Changed to Class Struggle War

"But in this article we are told, by implication at least, that these objectives are subordinate, and that the strikes are a part of a class struggle—and they mention the proletariat in connection with this class struggle. In other words, it means the dictatorship of the proletariat and the furtherance of the revolution.

"No one can doubt the meaning of the terms used by this special correspondent in the United States who reported to his superiors in Soviet Russia upon the support the Communist party extended to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and of the part the Communist party is playing in the promotion of strikes as part of the class struggle.

"What does the special correspondent of the Soviet publication 'Pravda' mean when he says

the success of the C. I. O. movement is of great political significance? What political significance is referred to? Does he mean political significance which may be attached to some political organization will play an important part? We do not attempt to interpret the meaning of these words nor of the state of mind of the special correspondent who wrote them. We, however, who love America, and who possess both the courage and purpose to denounce communism, can and will ponder over them.

"If such a press dispatch as this Moscow story to which I have just referred alleged that the communists were giving support to the American Federation of Labor, or to strikes for higher wages and improved conditions of employment sponsored and supported by the American Federation of Labor, I would immediately disavow and denounce it.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with a movement which sees in every strike and which supports every strike as a part of a revolutionary process designed to overthrow existing government."

## Alabama Supreme Court Affirms Sentence of "Scottsboro" Defendant

The Alabama Supreme Court this week affirmed a seventy-five-year sentence for Heywood Patterson, one of the negro defendants in the "Scottsboro case," who was charged with an attack upon a woman aboard a freight train in 1931.

This was the fourth conviction, but the first in which the death sentence was not imposed. Attorneys for Patterson announced an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which tribunal has twice before set aside convictions in these well known cases.

Patterson is the only one of the nine defendants now under sentence. The others are awaiting trial.

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